

WEST

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 5 of 5 returned☐ 1. Document ID: US 6268200 B1

L2: Entry 1 of 5

File: USPT

Jul 31, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6268200

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6268200 B1

TITLE: Biotherapeutic virus attenuation using variable frequency microwave energy

DATE-ISSUED: July 31, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

CITY

STATE

ZIP CODE

COUNTRY

Tucker; Denise A.

Raleigh

NC

N/A

N/A

Lundblad; Roger Lauren

Chapel Hill

NC

N/A

N/A

Reisner; Howard M.

Durham

NC

N/A

N/A

Kingdon; Henry Shannon

Lake Forest

IL

N/A

N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/236; 422/21, 435/1.1, 435/173.3, 435/2, 435/235.1

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	INOC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 5955269 A

L2: Entry 2 of 5

File: USPT

Sep 21, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5955269

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5955269 A

TITLE: Methods of screening foods for nutraceuticals

DATE-ISSUED: September 21, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

CITY

STATE

ZIP CODE

COUNTRY

Ghai; Geetha

Murray Hill

NJ

N/A

N/A

Boyd; Charles

New Brunswick

NJ

N/A

N/A

Csiszar; Katalin

New Brunswick

NJ

N/A

N/A

Ho; Chi-Tang

East Brunswick

NJ

N/A

N/A

Rosen; Robert T.

Pottersville

NJ

N/A

N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 426/478, 435/4, 435/91.2

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	INOC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 5795972 A

Aug 18, 1998

L2: Entry 3 of 5

File: USPT

US-PAT-NO: 5795972

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5795972 A

TITLE: Chimeric mutational vectors having non-natural nucleotides

DATE-ISSUED: August 18, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kmieci; Eric B.	Malvern	PA	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 536/23.1

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	PMOC	Draw Date	Image
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☐ 4. Document ID: US 5731181 A

Mar 24, 1998

L2: Entry 4 of 5

File: USPT

US-PAT-NO: 5731181

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5731181 A

TITLE: Chimeric mutational vectors having non-natural nucleotides

DATE-ISSUED: March 24, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kmieci; Eric B.	Malvern	PA	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/463, 536/23.1

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference
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PMOC	Draw Date	Image
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☐ 5. Document ID: US 5407581 A

Apr 18, 1995

L2: Entry 5 of 5

File: USPT

US-PAT-NO: 5407581

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5407581 A

TITLE: Filter medium having a limited surface negative charge for treating a blood material

DATE-ISSUED: April 18, 1995

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Onodera; Hirokazu	Oita	N/A	N/A	JPX
Yoshida; Makoto	Oita	N/A	N/A	JPX

US-CL-CURRENT: 210/654; 210/321.69, 210/508, 210/767, 210/929, 502/403

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference
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HTML	Draw	Logo	Image
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Term	Documents
HUMAN.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	400501
HUMANS.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	84127
PORCINE.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	10589
PORCINES.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	161
PLANT?	0
PLANTA.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	2096
PLANTB.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	1
PLANTD.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	3
PLANTE.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	2076
PLANTG.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	2
(L1 AND (HUMAN OR PORCINE) AND PLANT?)).USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI.	5

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Term	Documents
HUMAN.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	400501
HUMANS.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	84127
PORCINE.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	10589
PORCINES.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	161
PLANT?	0
PLANTA.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	2096
PLANTB.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	1
PLANTD.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	3
PLANTE.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	2076
PLANTG.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	2
(L1 AND (HUMAN OR PORCINE) AND PLANT?) USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	5

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Refine Search:

l1 and (human or porcine) and plant?

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<u>DB Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI 11 and (human or porcine) and plant?		5	<u>L2</u>
USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	coagulation factor VIII	386	<u>L1</u>

? t sl3/3,ab/all

>>>No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 65, 306

13/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09846229 98342257 PMID: 9675055
The corn inhibitor of activated Hageman factor: purification and properties of two recombinant forms of the protein.
Hazeqh-Azam M; Kim SS; Masoud S; Andersson L; White F; Johnson L; Muthukrishnan S; Reeck G
Department of Biochemistry, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas, 66503, USA.

Protein expression and purification (UNITED STATES) Jul 1998, 13 (2)
p143-9, ISSN 1046-5928 Journal Code: BJV

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

A cDNA clone that encodes the 14-kDa bifunctional inhibitor from corn seeds (L. Wen et al., *Plant Mol. Biol.* 18, 813-814, 1992) has been expressed in *Escherichia coli* after being incorporated into the pT7 expression vector. This inhibitor protein, referred to as CHFI (for the corn inhibitor of activated Hageman factor) or as the popcorn inhibitor, is an important tool for specific inhibition of human activated Hageman factor (activated forms of coagulation Factor XII) and has been well characterized as isolated from corn seeds. Recombinant CHFI was expressed in *E. coli* in high levels but was insoluble. We solubilized the expressed protein by sonication in 5 M urea and 1% Triton X-100. Several steps of purification, culminating with reversed-phase HPLC, yielded pure, recombinant corn inhibitor in about 5% yield (about 1 mg per liter of culture). The form with which we have worked most, 7N-CHFI, contains 7 amino acid residues at its N-terminus that are encoded by the expression vector. Physical properties of this recombinant protein indicate it has the expected mass and is properly folded. Functionally, 7N-CHFI is indistinguishable from the inhibitor isolated from corn seeds in its inhibition of porcine trypsin, human beta-Factor XIIa, failure to inhibit human plasma kallikrein, and its inhibition of an insect alpha-amylase. A second recombinant form, (4N-11)-CHFI, which lacks 11 residues from the corn inhibitor's N-terminus, is indistinguishable from 7N-CHFI in its pattern of inhibition of the three test proteinases but is inactive against the insect alpha-amylase. This suggests that the N-terminal region of 7N-CHFI forms at least part of the protein's site of interaction with alpha-amylase. copyright 1998 Academic Press.

? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	85	HUMAN (W) COAGULATION (W) FACTOR (W) VIII
S2	2	S1 AND PLANT?
S3	2	RD (unique items)
S4	0	S1 AND VIIIA AND B (W) DOMAIN
S5	1	HUMAN (W) COAGULATION (W) FACTOR (W) VIII AND B-DOMAIN
S6	9	HUMAN (W) COAGULATION (W) FACTOR (W) VIII AND B (W) DOMAIN
S7	8	S6 NOT S5
S8	3	RD (unique items)
S9	3	HUMAN (W) COAGULATION (W) FACTOR (W) VIIIA
S10	2	RD (unique items)
S11	342	PORCINE AND COAGULATION (W) FACTOR

S12 3 S11 AND PRINT?
S13 1 RD (unique items)
? s s11 and VIII

342 S11
93014 VIII
S14 184 S11 AND VIII
? s s14 and a2

184 S14
117014 A2
S15 42 S14 AND A2
? s s15 and (chimera)

42 S15
26553 CHIMERA
S16 0 S15 AND (CHIMERA)
? s s15 and human/

>>>Possible typing error near end of line
? s s15 and human?

Processing
Processed 10 of 20 files ...
Completed processing all files
42 S15
19807519 HUMAN?
S17 27 S15 AND HUMAN?

? rd

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 306.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
...completed examining records
S18 16 RD (unique items)
? t s18/3,ab/all

>>>No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 65, 306

18/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08588020 95301538 PMID: 7540171

Residues 484-508 contain a major determinant of the inhibitory epitope in the A2 domain of human factor VIII.

Healey JF; Lubin IM; Nakai H; Saenko EL; Hoyer LW; Scandella D; Lollar P
Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia 30322, USA.
Journal of biological chemistry (UNITED STATES) Jun 16 1995, 270 (24)
Pl4505-9, ISSN 0021-9258 Journal Code: HIV
Contract/Grant No.: P50-HL44336, HL, NHLBI; R01-HL36094, HL, NHLBI;
R01-HL46215, HL, NHLBI

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

The A2 domain (residues 373-740) of human blood coagulation factor VIII (fVIII) contains a major epitope for inhibitory alloantibodies and autoantibodies. We took advantage of the differential reactivity of inhibitory antibodies with human and porcine fVIII and mapped a major determinant of the A2 epitope by using a series of active recombinant hybrid human/porcine fVIII molecules. Hybrids containing a substitution of porcine sequence at segment 410-508, 445-508, or 484-508 of the human A2 domain were not inhibited by a murine monoclonal antibody A2 inhibitory, mAb 413, whereas hybrids containing substitutions at 387-403, 387-444, and 387-468 were inhibited by mAb 413. This indicates that the

segment bounded by Arg484 and Ile508 contains a major determinant of the A2 epitope. Mab 413 did not inhibit two more hybrids that contained porcine substitutions at residues 484-488 and 489-508, indicating that amino acid side chains on both sides of the Ser488-Arg489 bond within the Arg484-Ile508 segment contribute to the A2 epitope. The 484-508, 484-488, and 489-508 porcine substitution hybrids displayed decreased inhibition by A2 inhibitors from four patient plasmas, suggesting that there is little variation in the structure of the A2 epitope in the inhibitor population.

18/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08375051 94179260 PMID: 7510693

Elimination of a major inhibitor epitope in factor VIII.
Lubin IM; Healey JF; Scandella D; Runge MS; Lollar P
Department of Medicine, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia 30322.
Journal of biological chemistry (UNITED STATES) Mar 25 1994, 269 (12)
p8639-41, ISSN 0021-9258 Journal Code: HIV
Contract/Grant No.: P50-HL44336, HL, NHLBI; R01-HL36094, HL, NHLBI
R01-HL46215, HL, NHLBI

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

The A2 and C2 domains of human blood coagulation factor VIII (fVIII) contain the epitopes targeted by most inhibitory allo- and autoantibodies. Human inhibitors usually display limited or no reaction with porcine fVIII. We constructed an active, recombinant hybrid human/porcine fVIII molecule by replacing the putative human fVIII A2 domain epitope with the homologous porcine sequence. The hybrid retained full activity in the presence of antibodies with specificity restricted to the human A2 epitope. In contrast, the hybrid was neutralized by an anti-C2 antibody. These findings provide a basis for fine epitope mapping and for therapy of the inhibitor patient.

18/3,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07668993 93054719 PMID: 1429706
Coagulant properties of hybrid human/porcine factor VIII molecules.

Lollar P; Parker ET; Fay PJ
Department of Medicine, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia 30322.
Journal of biological chemistry (UNITED STATES) Nov 25 1992, 267 (33)
p23652-7, ISSN 0021-9258 Journal Code: HIV
Contract/Grant No.: HL-38199, HL, NHLBI; HL-40921, HL, NHLBI; HL-46215, HL, NHLBI

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

Human and porcine factor VIII (fVIII) are activated by thrombin to form a heterotrimer composed of subunits designated A1 and A2 derived from the fVIII heavy chain (HC) and a subunit designated A3-C1-C2 derived from the fVIII light chain (LC). Human and porcine fVIII were activated at the same rate to the same peak levels but dissociation of the A2 subunit and concomitant loss of fVIIIa activity at pH 7.4 and 22 degrees C was 3-fold faster with human fVIIIa compared to porcine fVIIIa (0.35 min-1 versus 0.12 min-1, respectively). To determine structural requirements for the increased activity of porcine fVIII, plasma-derived hybrid human/porcine fVIII molecules were isolated. Porcine HC/human LC (pHC/hLC) fVIII had 44-fold higher coagulant activity than reconstituted

human fVIII (hHC/hLC), 10-fold higher activity than hHC/pLC, and slightly (1.4-fold) higher activity than reconstituted porcine fVIII (pHC/pLC). Additionally, human and porcine A2 subunits and inactive A1/A3-C1-C2 human and porcine dimers were isolated and reconstitution experiments were done. Addition of the porcine A2 subunit to the human A1/A3-C1-C2 dimer produced coagulant activity similar to that found with porcine fVIIIa and superior to human fVIIIa. These results suggest that human fVIII has weaker coagulant activity than porcine fVIII due to faster dissociation of the A2 subunit and that the A2 subunit itself is responsible for the difference.

18/3,AB/4 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R) File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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09291503 Genuine Article#: 388JL Number of References: 32
Title: Antigenicity of putative phospholipid membrane-binding residues in factor VIII (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)
Author(s): Barrow RT; Healey JF; Jacquemin MG; Saint-Remy JMR; Lollar P (REPRINT)
Corporate Source: Emory Univ, Winship Canc Inst, 1639 Pierce DR, Rm 1003, Woodruff Mem Bldg/Atlanta//GA/30322 (REPRINT); Emory Univ, Winship Canc Inst, Atlanta//GA/30322; Katholieke Univ Leuven, Ctr Mol & Vasc Biol, Louvain//Belgium/
Journal: BLOOD, 2001, V97, N1 (JAN 1), P169-174
ISSN: 0006-4971 Publication date: 20010101
Publisher: AMER SOC HEMATOLOGY, 1900 M STREET. NW SUITE 200, WASHINGTON, DC 20036 USA

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: Most inhibitory antibodies to human factor VIII (fVIII) bind to epitopes in the A2, ap-A3, or C2 domains. The anticoagulant action of antibodies to the C2 domain is due to inhibition of binding of fVIII to phospholipid. The x-ray structure of the human fVIII C2 domain shows a putative hydrophobic, 3-prong, phospholipid membrane-binding site consisting of Met2199/Phe2200, Val2223, and Leu2251/Leu2252. Additionally, Lys2227, near Val2223, is part of a ring of positively charged residues that may contribute to electrostatic interaction of fVIII with negatively charged phosphatidylserine. In this study, 8 active mutants of human fVIII (Met2199lle, Leu2252Phe, Phe220Leu, Val2223Ala, Lys2227Glu, Met2199lle/Phe220Leu, Val2223Ala/Lys2227Glu, and Met2199lle/Phe220Leu/Val2223Ala/Lys2227Glu), which were constructed on the basis of differences between human, porcine, murine, end canine fVIII at proposed phospholipid binding sites, were expressed. The antigenicity of the mutants toward 5 C2-specific polyclonal human antibodies was measured by using the Bethesda assay. A human monoclonal anti-C2 antibody, B02C11, and a murine C5-specific monoclonal antibody, NMC VIII-5, were also included in the analysis. In comparison with wild-type, B-domainless fVIII, the Met2199lle, Phe220Leu, and Leu2252 single mutants had lower antigenicity toward most of the inhibitors. In contrast, the Val2223Ala and Lys2227Glu mutants usually showed increased antigenicity. These results suggest that C2 inhibitors frequently target the Met2199/Phe2200 and Leu2251/Leu2252 beta-hairpins and are consistent with the hypothesis that these residues participate in binding to phospholipid membranes. In contrast, Val2223Ala and Lys2227 may oppose antibody binding sterically or through stabilization of a low-affinity membrane-binding conformation of the C2 domain. (C) 2001 by The American Society of Hematology.

18/3,AB/5 (Item 2 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R) File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

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05328789 Genuine Article#: VQ679 Number of References: 45
Title: SLOWED RELEASE OF THROMBIN-CLEAVED FACTOR-VIII FROM
VON-WILLEBRAND-FACTOR BY A MONOCLONAL AND A HUMAN-ANTIBODY IS A
NOVEL MECHANISM FOR FACTOR-VIII INHIBITION (Abstract Available)
Author(s): SAENKO EL; SHIMA M; GILBERT M; SCANDELLA D
Corporate Source: AMER RED CROSS, HOLLAND LAB, 15601 CRABBS BRANCH
WAY/ROCKVILLE//MD/20855; AMER RED CROSS, HOLLAND LAB/ROCKVILLE//MD/20855
; NARA MED UNIV, DEPT PEDIAT/NARA//JAPAN//; BRIGHAM & WOMENS
HOSP, BROCKTON W ROXBURY VET AFFAIRS MED CTR/BOSTON//MA/02115; HARVARD
UNIV, SCH MED/BOSTON//MA/02115
Journal: JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, 1996, V271, N44 (NOV 1), P
27424-27431
ISSN: 0021-9258

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: The anti-factor VIII (fVIII) C2 domain monoclonal antibody
ESH8 inhibits fVIII activity only when fVIII is bound to von Willebrand
factor (vWf). However, ESH8 binds with similar affinity to fVIII and
factor . vWf complex, and it does not affect the kinetics of thrombin
fVIII . vWf complex, and it does not affect the kinetics of thrombin
1689 within the light chain. The latter is required for fVIII release
from vWf. We showed that ESH8 reduced the initial rate of
thrombin-activated fVIII (fVIIIa) release from vWf by 4.3-fold compared
to that in the absence of antibody. The complex of vWf . fVIII . ESH8
was activated, and the rate constant determined for fVIIIa dissociation
from vWf was $4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$. We constructed a mathematical model
incorporating the measured rates for fVIIIa release from vWf and for
inactivation of heterotrimeric fVIIIa due to the spontaneous loss of
the A2 subunit and found that the decreased release rate is
sufficient to explain our experimentally observed inhibition of Nm
activity by ESH8. We hypothesize that the slowed rate of fVIIIa release
from vWf in the presence of ESH8 allows time for inactivation of
unstable fVIIIa prior its participation in the formation of the factor
Xase complex. The relevance of fVIIIa release from vWf represents an
observation that reduction of fVIIIa release from vWf domain antibody
additional mechanism of MII inhibition by an anti-C2 domain antibody
(epitope 2218-2307) from a hemophilia A patient. This rare antibody
binds to a more amino-terminal epitope than other human anti-Ca
inhibitors, resulting in its lack of inhibition of fVIII binding to vWf
but not to phospholipid. These two MII ligands therefore bind to C2
sites which do not overlap completely.

18/3, AB/6 (Item 3 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R) File 34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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04542151 Genuine Article#: TR320 Number of References: 37
Title: THE SEQUENCE GLU(1811)-LYS(1818) OF HUMAN BLOOD-
COAGULATION FACTOR-VIII COMPRISES A BINDING-SITE FOR
ACTIVATED FACTOR-IX (Abstract Available)
Author(s): LENTING PJ; VANDELOO JWHP; DONATH MJSH; VANMOURIK JA; MERTENS K
Corporate Source: NETHERLANDS RED CROSS, BLOOD TRANSFUS SERV, CENT LAB, DEPT
BLOOD COAGULAT, PLESMANLAAN 125/1066 CX AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS//
NETHERLANDS RED CROSS, BLOOD TRANSFUS SERV, CENT LAB, DEPT BLOOD
COAGULAT/1066 CX AMSTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/
Journal: JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, 1996, V271, N4 (JAN 26), P
1935-1940
ISSN: 0021-9258

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: In previous studies we have shown that the interaction between
factors IXa and VIII involves the light chain of factor
VIII and that this interaction is inhibited by the monoclonal
antibody CLB-CAG A against the factor VIII region

Gln(1778)-Asp(1840) (Menting, P. J., Donath, M. J. S. H., van Mourik, J. A., and Mertens, (1994) J. Biol. Chem. 269, 7151-7155). Employing distinct recombinant factor VIII fragments, we now have localized the epitope of this antibody more precisely between the A3 domain residues Glu(1801) and Met(1823). Hydropathy analysis indicated that this region is part of a major hydrophilic exosite within the A3 domain. The interaction of factor IXa with this exosite was studied by employing overlapping synthetic peptides encompassing the factor VIII region Tyr(1786)-Ala(1834). Factor IXa binding was found to be particularly efficient to peptides corresponding to the factor VIII sequences Lys(1804)-Lys(1818) and Glu(1811)-Gln(1820). The same peptides proved effective in binding antibody CLB-CAG A. Further analysis revealed that peptides Lys(1804)-Lys(1818) and Glu(1811)-Gln(1820) interfere with binding of factor IXa to immobilized factor VIII light chain (K-i approximate to 0.2 mM and 0.3 mM respectively). Moreover, these peptides inhibit factor X activation by factor IXa in the presence of factor VIIIA (K-i approximate to 0.2 mM and 0.3 mM, respectively) but not in its absence. Equilibrium binding studies revealed that these two peptides bind to the factor IX zymogen and its activated form, factor IXa, with the same affinity (apparent K-d approximate to 0.2 mM), whereas the complete factor VIII light chain displays preferential binding to factor IXa. In conclusion, our results demonstrate that peptides consisting of the factor VIII light chain residues Lys(1804)-Lys(1818) and Glu(1811)-Gln(1820) share a factor IXa binding site that is essential for the assembly of the factor X-activating factor IXa-factor VIIIA complex. We propose that the overlapping sequence Glu(1811)-Lys(1818) comprises the minimal requirements for binding to activated factor IX.

18/3,AB/7 (Item 4 from file: 34)
 DIALOG(R) File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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04377360 Genuine Article#: RY460 Number of References: 39
 Title: KINETICS OF THE INTERACTION BETWEEN THE HUMAN FACTOR VIIIA SUBUNITS - EFFECTS OF PH, IONIC-STRENGTH, CA2+ CONCENTRATION, HEPARIN, AND ACTIVATED PROTEIN C-CATALYZED PROTEOLYSIS (Abstract Available)
 Author(s): PERSSON E; EZBAN M; SHYMKO RM
 Corporate Source: NOVO NORDISK AS, COAGULAT RES, HAGEDORNSVEJ 1, HAB393/DK-2820 GENTOFTE//DENMARK/; NOVO NORDISK AS, DEPT COAGULAT RES/DK-2820 GENTOFTE//DENMARK/; NOVO NORDISK AS, HAGEDORN RES INST/DK-2820 GENTOFTE//DENMARK/
 Journal: BIOCHEMISTRY, 1995, V34, N39 (OCT 3), P12775-12781

ISSN: 0006-2960

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Coagulation factor VIIIA consists of a heterotrimer in which the A2 subunit is bound to the A1/A3C1C2 dimer. The dissociation of this complex causes the spontaneous and reversible decay of factor VIIIA activity. In order to characterize the kinetics and affinity of the interaction between A2 and A1/A3C1C2, as well as the influence of different parameters on the interaction, the subunits were chromatographically separated and reassembled in a BIAcore instrument (Pharmacia Biosensor). In the binding experiments, A2 was free in solution, whereas A1/A3C1C2 was immobilized on the dextran surface by direct coupling or captured on an immobilized monoclonal anti-C2 antibody. At our chosen standard condition (pH = 6.0, I = 0.12, and [Ca2+] = 2 mM), the association rate constant, dissociation rate constant, and resulting equilibrium dissociation constant were ca. 1.4×10^4 M(-1) s(-1), $2.1 \times 10^(-4)$ s(-1), and 16 nM, respectively. Increasing the ionic strength or Ca2+ concentration resulted in both slower association and faster dissociation. At 0.3 M NaCl or 25 mM Ca2+, the dissociation constant was >1 mu M. This implies that electrostatic forces involved in the interaction contribute at least one-fourth of the total binding energy. Increasing pH caused a

similar effect, yielding a dissociation constant of ca. $0.9 \mu\text{M}$ at pH 7.5. In those cases where the equilibrium dissociation constants had been determined from solution phase experiments [Fay, P. J., & Smudzin, T. M. (1992) J. Biol. Chem. 267, 13246-13250; Lollar, P., Parker, E. T., & Fay, P. J. (1992) J. Biol. Chem. 267, 23652-23657], these constants agreed well with our results. In addition, direct immobilization of A1/A3C1C2 or capture on an antibody gave very similar rate constants, indicating that neither the immobilization per se nor the mode of immobilization affected the subunit interaction. Limited proteolysis of A1/A3C1C2 by activated protein C abolished its ability to bind A2, supporting the involvement of the negatively charged region containing residues 337-372. Heparin prevented A2/A1/A3C1C2 heterotrimer formation, presumably by binding to and blocking basic regions of importance for the interaction.

18/3,AB/8 (Item 5 from file: 34)
 DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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01290652 Genuine Article#: GM039 Number of References: 32
 Title: ACTIVATED PROTEIN C-CATALYZED INACTIVATION OF HUMAN FACTOR-VIII AND FACTOR-VIII - IDENTIFICATION OF CLEAVAGE SITES AND CORRELATION OF PROTEOLYSIS WITH COFACTOR ACTIVITY (Abstract Available)

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Journal: JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, 1991, V266, N30, P20139-20145
 Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Human factor VIII and factor VIII(a) were proteolytically inactivated by activated protein C. Cleavages occurred within the heavy chain (contiguous A1-A2-B domains) of factor VIII and in the heavy chain-derived A1 and A2 subunits of factor VIII(a), whereas no proteolysis was observed in the light chain or light chain-derived A3-C1-C2 subunit. Reactivity to an anti-A2 domain monoclonal antibody and NH2-terminal sequence analysis of three terminal digest fragments from factor VIII allowed ordering of fragments and identification of cleavage sites. Fragment A1 was derived from the NH2 terminus and resulted from cleavage at Arg336-Met337. The A2 domain was bisected following cleavage at Arg562-Gly563 and yielded fragments designated A2N and A2C. A third cleavage site is proposed at the A2-B junction (Arg740-Ser741) since fragment A2C was of equivalent size when derived either from factor VIII or factor VIII(a). The site at Arg562 was preferentially cleaved first in factor VIII(a) compared with the site at Arg336, and it was this initial cleavage that most closely correlated with the loss of cofactor activity. Factor VIII(a) as inactivated 5-fold faster than factor VIII, possibly as a result of increased protease utilization of the site at Arg562 when the A2 subunit is not contiguous with the A1 domain. When initial cleavage occurred at Arg336, it appeared to preclude subsequent cleavage at Arg562, possibly by promoting dissociation of the A2 domain (subunit) from the A1/light chain dimer. This conclusion was supported by the failure of protease treated A1/A3-C1-C2 dimer to bind A2 subunit and gel filtration analysis that showed dissociation of the A2 domain-derived fragments, A2N and A2C, from the A1 fragment/light chain dimer. These results suggest a mechanism for activated protein C-catalyzed inactivation of factor VIII(a) involving both covalent alteration and fragment dissociation.

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DIALOG(R) File 76: Life Sciences Collection
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02222673 4252216

Analysis of the human factor VIII A2 inhibitor epitope by
alanine scanning mutagenesis

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SUBFILE: Biochemistry Abstracts 2: Nucleic Acids

Antibodies directed to the A2 domain of factor VIII (fVIII) are usually an important component of the polyclonal response in patients who have clinically significant inhibitory antibodies to fVIII. A major determinant of the A2 epitope has been located by homolog scanning mutagenesis using recombinant hybrid human/porcine fVIII molecules to a sequence bounded by Arg super(484)-Ile super(508). Within this region, human residues Arg super(484), Pro super(485), Tyr super(487), Ser super(488), Arg super(489), Pro super(492), Val super(495), Phe super(501), and Ile super(508) differ from porcine fVIII. We stably expressed in mammalian cells nine active B-domainless human fVIII molecules containing single alanine substitutions at these sites. Their inhibition by a murine anti-A2 monoclonal antibody, monoclonal antibody (mAb) 413, and by three A2-specific alloimmune and two A2-specific autoimmune human inhibitor plasmas was measured by the Bethesda assay. The inhibition of Arg super(484) arrow right Ala, Tyr super(487) arrow right Ala, Arg super(489) arrow right Ala, and Arg super(492) arrow right Ala by mAb413 was reduced by greater than 90% compared with wild-type, B-domainless human fVIII. mAb413 inhibited the most severely affected mutant, Arg super(489) arrow right Ala, 0.01% as well as wild-type fVIII. For all five patient plasmas, the Tyr super(487) arrow right Ala mutant displayed the greatest reduction in inhibition. The inhibition of the Tyr super(487) arrow right Ala mutant by these antibodies ranged from 10% to 20% that of wild-type fVIII. The inhibition of the Ser super(488) arrow right Ala, Arg super(489) arrow right Ala, Pro super(492) arrow right Ala, Val super(495) arrow right Ala, Phe super(501) arrow right Ala, and Ile super(508) arrow right Ala mutants by most of the plasmas also was significantly reduced. In contrast, the Arg super(484) arrow right Ala and Pro super(485) arrow right Ala mutants were relatively unaffected. Thus, although mAb413 binds to the same region as human A2-inhibitors, it recognizes a different set of amino acid side chains. The side chains recognized by human A2 inhibitors appear to be similar, despite the differing immune settings that give rise to fVIII alloantibodies and autoantibodies.

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03099922 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 97A0305370 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Anti-factor VIII inhibitor alloantibodies recognizing the A2

domain in the human factor VIII heavy chain poorly bind to

porcine factor VIII.

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Int J Hematol, 1997, VOL.65, NO.2, PAGE.151-158, FIG.6, TBL.1, REF.18
JOURNAL NUMBER: F0888ABI ISSN NO: 0925-5710 CODEN: IJHEE
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 616.151/.157 616.11/.16
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ABSTRACT: Anti-factor VIII (FVIII) inhibitor alloantibodies from 11 patients with hemophilia A, along with five anti-FVIII neutralizing monoclonal antibodies, were examined for differences in their reactivities with the A2 and C2 domains of human and porcine FVIII. None of the patients had been previously treated with porcine FVIII. Six inhibitors which specifically recognized the human FVIII C2 domain bound to both the 76-kDa porcine FVIII light chain and its 69-kDa proteolyzed fragments, showing cross-reactivity against porcine FVIII between 33 and 100%. Two A2-specific inhibitors did not react with porcine FVIII. The cross-reactivity was low (0-0.5%). The inhibitors recognizing both C2 and A2 reacted with the 76- and 69-kDa bands of porcine FVIII light chain, with cross-reactivity of between 11 and 33%. Monoclonal antibodies recognizing A1 (C-5) and A2 (JR8) did not react with the porcine FVIII. No anti-porcine FVIII neutralizing activity was detected in these antibodies. Monoclonal antibodies to the amino-terminal portion of A3 (NMC-VIII/10 and C-2) poorly reacted with the 76-kDa band, the cross-reactivities being 0 and 0.5%, respectively. NMC-VIII/5 recognizing C2 which competes with the C2-specific inhibitor, reacted with both the 76- and 69-kDa fragments showing cross-reactivity of 13%. These findings suggest that porcine A2 is antigenically different from human A2. The A2-specific inhibitor is a useful indicator for therapy with porcine FVIII. (author abst.)

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03796052 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGSA98046052
Biochemistry and genetics of von Willebrand factor.
AUGMENTED TITLE: review
Sadler, J. Evan
Annual Reviews of Biochemistry v. 67 (1998) p. 395-424
SPECIAL FEATURES: bibl il ISSN: 0066-4154
LANGUAGE: English
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ABSTRACT: Von Willebrand factor (VWF) is a blood glycoprotein that is required for normal hemostasis, and deficiency of VWF, or von Willebrand disease (VWD), is the most common inherited bleeding disorder. VWF mediates the adhesion of platelets to sites of vascular damage by binding to specific platelet membrane glycoproteins and to constituents of exposed connective tissue. These activities appear to be regulated by allosteric mechanisms and possibly by hydrodynamic shear forces. VWF also is a carrier protein for blood clotting factor VIII, and this interaction is required for normal factor VIII survival in the circulation. VWF is assembled from identical (approximately equal to) 250 kDa subunits into disulfide-linked multimers that may be >20,000 kDa. Mutations in VWD can disrupt this complex biosynthetic process at several steps to impair the assembly, intracellular targeting, or secretion of VWF multimers. Other VWD mutations impair the survival of VWF in plasma or the function of specific ligand binding sites. This growing body of information about VWF synthesis, structure, and function has allowed the reclassification of VWD based upon distinct pathophysiologic mechanisms that appear to correlate with clinical symptoms and the response to therapy. With permission, from the Annual Review of Biochemistry Volume 67, 1998, by Annual Reviews Inc.
(<http://www.annurev.org>).

18/3,AB/12 (Item 1 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal
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14912184 PASCAL No.: 01-0061793
Mapping factor **VIII** inhibitor epitopes using hybrid **human/porcine** factor **VIII** molecules. Discussion
Immune Tolerance in Hemophilia and the Treatment of Hemophiliacs with an Inhibitor

LOLLAR Pete; SCHWARTZ comment; LOLLAR comment; RYPERT comment; LILLICRAP comment; REMY Saint comment; HOYER comment
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Workshop on Immune Tolerance, 3 (Palermo ITA) 1999-10
Journal: Haematologica : (Roma), 2000, 85 (10 SUP) 26-30

Language: English

Four epitopes in the factor **VIII** (FVIII) molecule have been identified that constitute the targets for antibodies in most inhibitor plasmas. These epitopes are located in the **A2**, **A3** and **C2** domains and in the activation peptide (ar3 region) of the FVIII light chain. We have developed a method for mapping FVIII epitopes using recombinant hybrid **human/porcine** FVIII molecules. Ongoing studies continue to provide higher resolution maps of these epitopes. The manipulation of inhibitor epitopes using recombinant DNA technology may lead to improved forms of FVIII that have lower antigenicity and/or lower immunogenicity.

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18/3,AB/13 (Item 2 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal
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13197230 PASCAL No.: 97-0461508
Loss of tolerance to exogenous and endogenous factor **VIII** in a mild hemophilia A patient with an Arg SUP 5 SUP 9 SUP 3 to cys mutation
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Journal: Blood, 1997, 90 (5) 1902-1910

Language: English

A 42-year-old patient with mild hemophilia A developed spontaneous muscle hematomas 1 month after intense therapy with factor **VIII** concentrates. Factor **VIII** clotting activity was less than 1% and his factor **VIII** inhibitor was 10 Bethesda units (BU)/mL. The titer peaked at 128 BU despite daily infusions of factor **VIII**; 1 year later, the titer was 13 BU with no spontaneous bleeding for 4 months. The plasma inhibitor was 95% neutralized by factor **VIII A2** domain but less than 15% neutralized by light-chain or C2 domain. His inhibitor did not cross-react with **porcine** factor **VIII** and was at least 10-fold less reactive to a series of hybrid factor **VIII** proteins in which **human** residues 484-508 are replaced by the homologous **porcine** sequence (Healey et al, J Biol Chem 270:14505, 1995). The inhibitor patient's DNA encoding his **A2** domain and flanking sequences showed a C-T transition predicting Arg SUP 5 SUP 9 SUP 3 to Cys. Thirteen patients from 5 unrelated families with cys SUP 5 SUP 9 SUP 3 have not developed inhibitors. Factor **VIII** clotting activity from one of them was inhibited similarly to diluted normal plasma by inhibitor patient plasma. In an homologous structure, ceruloplasmin (Zaitseva et al, J Biol Inorgan

Chem 1:15,1996), the reason equivalent to Arg SUP 2 SUP 3, is in a loop distinct from residues 484-508. On solution phase immunoprecipitation with labeled factor **VIII** fragments, **A2**, light chain, and C2 domains bound. In contrast to typical immune responses to factor **VIII** in patients with severe hemophilia A, this patient's inhibitor was almost entirely reactive with common epitopes within the **A2** domain whereas by more sensitive immunoprecipitation testing antibodies to light chain epitopes were also present. Accordingly, immune responsiveness to exogenous factor **VIII** (antigen burden) appears to be more critical than his endogenous, hemophilic factor **VIII** to his developing high-titer anti-factor **VIII** antibodies and loss of tolerance to both native and hemophilic factor **VIII** proteins.

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DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal
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12847826 PASCAL No.: 97-0068259

The cDNA and derived amino acid sequence of **porcine** factor

VIII

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Journal: Blood, 1996, 88 (11) 4209-4214
Language: English

The cDNA corresponding to 137 bp of the 5' untranslated region, the signal peptide, and the A1, A3, C1, and C2 domains of **porcine** factor **VIII** (fVIII) have been cloned and sequenced. Along with previously determined sequences of the **porcine** fVIII B domain and the **A2** domain, this completes the sequence determination of the cDNA corresponding to the translated protein. Alignments of the derived amino acid sequence of **porcine** fVIII with human and murine fVIII indicate that the A1, **A2**, A3, C1, and C2 domains are more conserved than the B domains or the proteolytic cleavage peptides corresponding to residues 337-372 and 1649-1689. The knowledge of the **porcine** fVIII cDNA may be useful to understand functional and immunological differences between human and **porcine** fVIII and may lead to improved fVIII replacement products for hemophilia A patients through the development of recombinant **porcine** fVIII or hybrid human/**porcine** fVIII derivatives.
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11538705 PASCAL No.: 94-0419150

Isolation and characterization of thrombin-activated human factor

VIII

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Journal: The Journal of biological chemistry, 1994, 269 (8) 6246-6251
Language: English

Recombinant human factor **VIII** (fVIII) was activated by thrombin at pH 7.4, followed by CM-Sephrose chromatography at pH values ranging from 3.5 to 7.4. Optimal coagulant activity was recovered at pH 5.5 and was associated with the isolation of an A1/A2 /A3-C1-C2 heterotrimer. The activity was stable at -80 SUP o C, but decayed slowly (t SUB 1 SUB / SUB 2 similar = 1 week) and nonproteolytically at room temperature or 4 SUP o C. The coagulant activity of the pH 5.5 fVIIIa preparation assayed in human hemophilia A plasma was only 20% that of **porcine** factor VIIla. However, its activity was approximately 75% that of **porcine** fVIIIa in a plasma-free assay, indicating that